Case 1:24-cv-00113-HBK Document 28 Filed 06/17/25 Page 2 of 2

1920; *cf. Shalala v. Schaefer*, 509 U.S. 292, 300-02 (1993) (concluding that a party who wins a sentence-four remand order under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) is a prevailing party). The Commissioner does not oppose the requested relief.

The EAJA provides for an award of attorney fees to private litigants who both prevail in civil actions (other than tort) against the United States and timely file a petition for fees. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). Under the Act, a court shall award attorney fees to the prevailing party unless it finds the government's position was "substantially justified or that special circumstances make such an award unjust." *Id.* Here, the government did not show its position was substantially justified and the Court finds there are not special circumstances that would make an award unjust.

Based on the stipulation, the Court finds an award of \$7,696.92 in attorney fees and expenses is appropriate. EAJA fees, expenses, and costs are subject to any offsets allowed under the Treasury Offset Program ("TOP"), as discussed in *Astrue v. Ratliff*, 532 U.S. 1192 (2010). If the Commissioner determines upon effectuation of this Order that Plaintiff's EAJA fees are not subject to any offset allowed under the TOP, the fees shall be delivered or otherwise transmitted to Plaintiff's counsel.

Accordingly, it is **ORDERED**:

- 1. The stipulated motion for attorney fees and expenses (Doc. No. 14) is **GRANTED**.
- 2. The Commissioner is directed to pay to Plaintiff as the prevailing party EAJA fees in the amount of \$7,696.92 in attorney fees and expenses. Unless the Department of Treasury determines that Plaintiff owes a federal debt, the government shall make payment of the EAJA fees to Plaintiff's counsel, Jacqueline A. Forslund of Forslund Law LLC, in accordance with Plaintiff's assignment of fees and subject to the terms of the stipulated motion.

Dated: June 16, 2025 Alla M. Barch - Kue

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE